BALTIMORE CORRESPONDENCE.

Another Printers' Strike Cholers at E. burg - Warm Weather - Aid for New Orle Baltimone, August 17, 1853.

There is another stir among the Baltimore printers, the hands in the American office having printers, the hands in the American office having stopped work on Monday at diames time, with the exception of the assistant foreman and pressuant. The difficulty is of long standing, being in regard to what is called constructive westings, which the proprietors refused to pay, though no objection was made to paying when the hands are called upon to west and do west unemployed for any period of time at night. The hands, although acknowledging the wait an unfair charge, were compelled by the society to strike, and the society having thus arrayed itself in opposition to the Austrices, and now refuse to pay more than the proprietors have declared open war on the society, and now refuse to pay more than the recent strike fixed the prices here. They also declare their determination to never employ a member of the society again in their office. The paper has come out regularly as full of news and commercial intelligence as previously, and without making any mention of the internal commercial intelligence as previously, and without making any mention of the internal commercial intelligence as previously, and without making any mention of the internal commercial intelligence as previously, and on the which was given by the Kunkel The weather to-day is again exceedingly hot, the hermometer ranging at 90 in the shade.

The benefit which was given by the Kunkel troups at the Holliday Street Theatre last night, in aid of the sufferers by the epidemic at New Orleans, realized §150, and would have no doubt been much larger if the weather had been more propitious.

BY TELEGRAPH. opped work on Monday at dinner time, with the coption of the assistant foreman and pressure.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans

New Orleans.

New Orleans, August 15.—The total number of deaths in this city yesterday were 270; according to the official report of which 235 were from yellow fever. Deaths in the last forty-eight hours from faver, 439.

The ship Camillus, hence for London, returned to this port yesterday, the captain and six of the crew having died of yellow fever.

The distress and suffering which exist among all classes, and especially the poor, the sick and dying, are beyond the power of language to describe. The survivors are unable to bury the dead, and in some instances corpses have been found lying until they have become putrid. The whole city is a solemn scene of funerals and death. There seems to be no hope of an abatement of the dreadful scourge, but, on the other hand, it is fearfully increasing, amounting almost to a plague.

Bostow, August 16.—Halifax advices of Saturday state that the United States steamer Princeton had been visited by Earl Ellesmere, General Gore, the Lieutenant Governor, and other officers, who were politely entertained by Commodore Shubrick.

The English vessels were active but had made no captures of American vessels.

The new ship Edward Cardwell, of one thousand tons, had been lost off Miguelon. The brig Zeno, from Glasgow, with pig iron for New York, went ashore and proved a total loss on Cape Breton.

MARRIED.

At Boonsboro', Maryland, on the 3d instant, by the Rev. WILLIAM PRETTYMAN, JOHN W. McKIM, eq., of this city, to Miss MARGA-RETTA F. PRETTYMAN.

THE UNDERSIGNED having transferred to Mesers. Sherell, & Balley his patire in the grocery business formerly carried on in the name of John B. Kibbey & Co., at No. 5, opposite Centre Market, would respectfully solicit a continuance to them of the favors conferred on him. Mesers. Shokell & Balley will, by their attention to the business and a desire to please such of our friends as may continue to deal with them, merit a continuance of their patronage. continuance of their patronage.

Aug 18—3tif JOHN B. KIBBEY.

LOCAL MATTERS.

non the criminal court took up the case of the United States against James Pumphrey, (the number of which on the docket we have forgotten, if we ever knew.) Judge Crawford was on the beach, as usual, for we do not recollect that he has been absent from his duties a single day since he was appointed to the office—a period of eight years. Mr. Fendall, United States Attorney,

client had any ill-feeling towards Mr. Robertson, who is a social man and a fine fellow, gathering his news in every direction, ready always—'semper paratus'—to pour it into the public lap; a gentleman who has done far as much for the advancement of science and the arts as any other public man. You have only to pick up his paper ('The Truth') to see the depth of his researches. [Laughter.] He has given his essential aid to the subject of education, and has written much in relation to women's rights, particularly establishing, by conclusive argument, that if they adopt his views very much will be done to ameliorate the female character of the country. Therefore, the ladies ought to feel under grateful obligations to him. [Laughter.] I do not know whether there is any connexion between him and the women's convention, or whether Robertson suggested the measures adopted in that sage assemblage. If he did, he will have a claim on our gratitude. I think, however, that one of the measures is calculated to retard the progress of humanity, and have an essential effect on the arts, for the ladies came to the conclusion that they will stop the population of the country! [Excessive laughter, which was checked by several of the officers tapping on the dosk, and crying out 'silence!'] I repeat, I don't know that he had an influence in producing this resolve. If so, he has a lasting claim upon our gratitude.

"This complainant, gentlemen, is a man of con-

our gratitude.
"This complainant, gentlemen, is a man of con

ton had been visited by Earl Elleamere, General
Gore, the Lieutenant Governor, and other officers, who were politely entertained by Commodore Shubrick.

The English vessels were active but had made no captures of American vessels.

The new ship Edward Cardwell, of one thousand tons, had been lost off Miguelon. The brig Zeno, from Glaagow, with pig iron for New York, went ashore and proved a total loss on Cape Breton.

The weather at Halifax had been intensely warm, and many deaths had occurred from the hoat. The crops looked unfavorable.

The Laiest Railread Slaughter.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 16.—The Directors of the Providence and Worcester Road are understood to have made an investigation into the cause of the accident, and ordered that another track be laid immediately to Lonsdale, and also that flagmen be stationed at the curve in the road.

The master of the transportation train at Providence, who was coming from Wooscoket in the Uxbridge train at the time of the accident, also the engineer and conductor of the down train, have been discharged from further service on the road.

New York, August 17.—Flour is easier under the America's news—eales of 4,250 bbls. at \$5, a \$5 124 for State, \$5 06 a \$5 25 for western, and \$5 371 a \$5 624 for southern. Wheat—sales of \$8,000 bushels white at 1334. Corn—sales of \$8,000 bushels white at 1334. Corn—sales of \$8,000 bushels white at 1334. Corn—sales of \$6,000 bu \$5 12; for State, \$5 06 a \$5 25 for western, and \$5 37; a \$5 62; for neuthern. Wheat—sales of \$6,000 bushels white at 132;. Corn—sales of 73; for mixed, and 74; for yellow. Beef and pork is true, and tries to imagine that Pumphrey said the committed the act. It is not true. I do not know that Mr. Robertson is capable of telling an analysis.

know that Mr. Robertson is capable of telling an untruth, but such is his temperament, feelings, and peculiar construction of mind, that he conceives things which never had an existence; just like the man who, seeing another in the neighborhood of his henroost, conceives that he is going to steal eggs, and this to his mind is "confirmation strong as proofs of Holy Writ." [Laughter.]

"While we are disposed to pity the misfortunes of the man, we are not willing to pander to his to diseased appetites. After listening to this case, I hops, gentlemen, that you will gently turn Robertson out of doors—to the relief of the court and in jury, and the bar, and to gratify the feelings of in my friend, Mr. Fendall, who must be anxious to get rid of him."

Mr. Fendall (to Mr. Robertson.) Now let us

Mr. FENDALI. (to Mr. Robertson.) Now let us have the facts from you, sir.

Mr. Rozerson (having been sworn) stepped on the stand, near which he had been standing

LADIES' UNION BENEVOLEST AND EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY desire
The MANAGERS OF THIS SOCIETY desire
to call the attention of the citisons of Washington to the large assortment of rendy-made Clothing at their sales-room on 7th street, next door to Odd-Fellows' Hall.

The collection embraces under-clothing of every description; also costs, vests, and pantaloons, and children's clothing generally.

They take pleasure in stating that they have recently established in connexion with the store a Laundry, for the convenience of these desiring their washing done from home. A woman is employed to attend to the clear-starching and fluting department.

All orders left with Management of the store and fluting department.

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All orders left with Management of the source of the store and store of the store of t

Mr. Roberton. Well, on Monday, August, Mr. Roberton. Well, and the Wall, Mr. Roberton. Well, and the Wall, Mr. Roberton. Well, Mr. Rober

was thrown. The things on the table we was thrown. The things on the table we and go up to No. 8, where the flour is king; and in the course of a few second on me came the flour. I went to Squ over upon me came the flour. I went to Squire Dom and demanded warrants for each, and demanded that the bonds of Gary be ordered up, he having violated them by this act. Squire Donn told me that when Pumphrey gave security he acknowledged his guilt and wept like a child. I did not, as Mr. Ratcliffe says, associate with those men. I have three times complained to Pumphrey's father. I have never associated with him or Gary. Thank God, I never had such associates. [Laughter.] I can give you my history from my birth; and, sir, (to Mr. Ratcliffe,) I am ready to meet you any way you choose. I am ready to meet you any way you choose.
[Laughter. Mr. Ratcliffe did not seem to be very much frightened.]
Mr. Ratcliffe. Didn't you run as a candi-

Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.
Mr. ROBERTSON. Yes.
Mr. RATCLIFFE. How much were you beaten?
Mr. ROBERTSON. That is not applicable to this case. I can answer questions as you state them.
Mr. RATCLIFFE. Did I not state the truth

Mr. RATCLIFFE. You havn't answered the

Mr. Robertson. Well, I answered it.

Mr. Robertson. Well, I answered it.
The Court. That will do, Mr. Robertson.
The witness then left the stand.
Mr. John A. Pennington was called. On that occasion Mr. Robertson came to me and passed the time of day, and I passed the time of day with him. I merely spoke to him. In a little while I found Mr. Robertson taking some refreshments in a box, while a young man was standing at the box making some kind of fun, and Mr. Robertson threatening him—whether he would use a knife or pistol, I can't say. I was reading the Baltimore Sun, and did not pay much would use a knife or pistol, I can't say. I was reading the Baltimore Sun, and did not pay much attention to what was going on, not thinking there would be any thing serious. I am almost blind in one eye. The thing took place at an angle of about forty-five degrees from me, and therefore a man in my condition, and wearing green glasses, could not see distinctly. I was led to believe soon afterwards that the young man was Mr. Pumphrey.

Mr. Pumphrey.

[Here Mr. Pumphrey, who was among the spectators, stood up, and the witness recognised him as the individual who was in Schadd & Walker's on the occasion.] Pumphrey did not deny throwing the water in my presence. He is the same that was talking at the door. Mr. Robertson ing the water in my presence. He is the same that was talking at the door. Mr. Robertson came to me, and called my attention to a biscuit or two on the floor. I thought I saw something like water, but it was not a thing on my mind. You must excuse me. I never was a witness in a case like this before, [Mr. Ratcliffe: "Not very likely to be again,"] and consequently I did not think there would be any afterclaps, and therefore did not charge my mind. [Laughter.] I saw Mr. Robertson going out with flour on his black coat, like mine, and more conspicuous than the water, if there was any.

water, if there was any.
Mr. RATCLIFFE. You're from Baltimore; are you not, Mr. Pennington?

Mr. Pennington?

Mr. Pennington. I am, sir. If I had refused to come here, Mr. Robertson, knowing my boarding-house, would have sent for me.

Mr. RATCLIFFE. You are here for a patent

right, sir'
Mr. Pennington. No, for money for my son,
who served in the navy; the cash never having been paid over.

Mr. RATCLIFFE. When did you get acquainted with Mr. Roberston? Was it before he started his paper? ("The Truth.")

Mr. PENNINGTON. I was never introduced to

him, but got acquainted with him, and he with

me.
Mr. Ratcliffe. You were engaged in getting out a patent once?
Mr. Pennington. I petitioned Congress.
Mr. Ratcliffe. For what object?
Mr. Pennington. For the same thing that Mr. Porter is engaged in. He has got my plan for a flying-ship. [Laughter.]
Mr. Ratcliffe. It originated with you, then?
Mr. Pennington. (Proudly.) It originated with me.

with me.
Mr. RATCLIFFE. That's the way of the world.
When a man invents any thing useful another
picks it up and appropriates it to himself. [Laugh-

picks it up and appropriates it to mimself. [Laughter.]

Mr. Pennington. I suppose Robertson knew me by reputation. I knew him by being thrown occasionally in his company, although not his name. Being the man who invented the flyingship, he must have known I was a man of some notoriety. [Laughter.]

Thus ended the evidence for the United States. Justice Donn was called for the defence to discount the assertion of Robertson, that he (the

prove the assertion of Robertson, that he (the justice) had told him that Pumphrey had acknowledged to the justice that he threw the water. Pumphrey, on the contrary, denied that he threw the water, but said that if he did any thing to offend he was sorry for it.

Captain Birch merely testified that he did not

Captain Birch merely testified that he did not hear Pumphrey make an acknowledgment of having thrown the water.

The case was given to the jury, whose names are John E. Dement, Fenton M. Ewell, John T. Killmon, David Hines, William P. Shedd, William Flenner, James A. Magruder, Aaron Divine, Augustus Davis, Albert P. Waugh, John F. Bradley, and Owen H. Bestor.

Not having agreed upon a verdict at the time the court adjourned, the jury were informed that when they should come to a decision they could write it down and seal it up, to be handed in to the court the next day.

the court the next day.

After having the case in charge between three

and four hours, they made up a verdict—Nor Guilty—which was promulgated yesterday morn-

THE COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY, of this city, ar rived in New York on Monday morning, and were handsomely received by their brother fire. men. To the address of welcome by Mr. Venn, Mr. F. McNerhany eloquently responded, saying, in the course of his remarks: "We hail from the Metropolis of the nation-we rest beneath the shadow of the Capitol; and let me be allowed to say, without being accused of egotism, that it is to this Fire Company that is owing the preserva-

tion of that magnificent structure."
We are informed by the papers of New York that the Washingtonians proceeded, accompanied

gh you quick as a streak of with two ladies; but there being no evidence in waiting to establish "probable cause," the justice informed him that the case was dismissed, whe he cheerfully retired.

> "WHEW! How Hor IT 18!" said a short, thick-set man, as he flew from the street into his resiance to avert the vertical scorehing rays of the un. "I believe I shall die," he continued; "look at the water as it pours from me;" and he shook himself as his dog had often done before him after nning out of the river to rid himself of the aqueou perfluity. "What shall I do?" "Sit down, hus band," said his wife, calmly, "and try to compose yourself.""Compose myself! the devil!" And again he puffed and blew like a miniature locomotive enhe puffed and blew like a miniature locomotive engine, and darted across the room as though he was on a rail-track, jerking off his coat, collar, and cravat in quick succession for fear of a collapse. His face, which at first was distressingly florid, had now assumed an ashy paleness, and he looked the picture of despair. "What shall I do?" he emphatically and imploringly exclaimed; and, after a moment's reflection, he slipped off his boots, unbuttoned his vest, and fell into his armed chair. "Ann," said he to his wife, "aint you horribly roasted?" "I feel warm," she quietly replied, "that not over-oppressed by the weather. I try to keep myself tranquil, and resign myself to circumstances I cannot avoid." "Resign yourself?" exclaimed the uncomfortable husband, throwing up his head and hands in astonishment, "with the thermometer at least a hundred and fifty!
>
> You must be made of marble and insensible to all feeling." And then the gentleman ran to the window to glance at the heavens, in the hope of descrying even a small cloud to give promise of a refreshing shower.
>
> In vain his wife advised him to composure. How could be be quiet when the weather was so both. These the discussion as though he was as though he was on a rail-track, jerking of a collapse. His powder pronounce unanimously in its favor.—
>
> It surpasses every thing in the shape of rising owe ever yet saw used in the baking of cakes.—
>
> This is an article of such utility in various kinds occolery, that when its virtues become propopely known, no housekeeper that atudies comfort and economy will willingly do without it.—New York Post.
>
> The surpasses every thing in the shape of rising ower yet saw used in the baking of cakes.—
>
> This is an article of such utility in various kinds of cookery, that when its virtues become propopers.
>
> The surpasses every thing in the shape of rising ower. It surpasses every thing in the shape of rising over yet saw used in the baking Cookery. The shape of cakes.
>
> This is an article of such utility in various kinds of cookery. gine, and darted across the room as though he was

How could he be quiet when the weather was so hot? Then the flies troubled him, and he verily believed he should be eaten up at night with mos quitoes. Going to the water-cooler, he drank a least a quart of the fluid; seized a palm-leaf fan, and flirted it with a desperation that but added heat to his already fevered body. "W-h-e-u-g-h!" Thus he worried himself, none of the household

particularly sympathizing with him in his afflic-In the evening the heavens darkened, the light

ning flashed, and down came a few drops of rain. Our friend, not yet cool, took a seat in the yard, to enjoy the refrigerative blessing, until the show or drove him within doors.

He has taken cold in consequence of his im-

rudence, and now complains of this misfortune They who make no fuss and but little complaint bout the hot weather seem, generally, to suffer to a less extent than those who pursue a course ontrary to this philosophy.

THE WEATHER, which for the past week has been the general theme of conversation and complaint, on account of the extreme heat, underwent an agreeable change last night, superinduced by copious showers.

TO CAPITALISTS, ARCHITECTS, BUILD. TERS, and all interested in a superior article of Lime for building, hard finish, cornices, chemical, and whitewashing purposes, &c.
SEELY'S WASHINGTON LIME, manufactur-

SEELY'S WASHINGTON LIME, manufactured in Seely's Excelsior Lime Kiln, at the corner of Virginia avenue and Canal street, (Island.) The rock from which this lime is manufactured is from the best quarries in this section of country, viz: Knott's, Flannagin's, Snyder's, and Wade's. The lime is pure wood burnt, and is drawn fresh from the kiln every hour during the twenty-four, and for sale at Eighty CENTS per barrel; barrels to be returned.

Proposals will be received for building of brick a lime-house one-story high, twelve-inch wall twenty-five feet by fifty, roof of tin; room for at office to be finished in one end. Proposals will be received at the kiln until the 20th instant. Aug 17—codiftf

LADIES' BRACELETS. L AMMOND, 7th street, 2d door below E, has re ceived a supply of Imitation Jet Bracelets of superior finish and style, and very cheap.

Aug 17—3teod

MORE SHIRT COLLARS.

AMMOND, 7th street, 2d door below E, has redeeved from New York another lot of those
beautiful Three-ply Shirt Collars; also, Collar
Boxes.

Aug 17—3teod WASHINGTON AND ALEXANDRIA BOAT

The fine, fast, and commodious steamer GEORGE WASHING TON leaves at the following steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON leaves at the following hours:

Leave Alexandria at 7, 9, and 11 a. m., and 11.

JUST RECEIVED, at WHITTLESEY'S Paint, Oil, Glass, and Lamp Store, on 7th street, opposite Hall & Brother's dry goods store—

3, 42, and 6½ p. m.

Just RECEIVED, at WHITTLESEY'S Paint, Oil, Glass, and Lamp Store, on 7th street, opposite Hall & Brother's dry goods store—

3 tons pure White Lead

Leave Washington as a superior accommodations for the 21, 4, 51, and 7 p. m.

This boat has superior accommodations for the conveyance of vehicles of all kinds without the trouble and difficulty of taking out the horses.

Coaches for the conveyance of passengers connect with the boat at each end of the line.

JAMES GUY,
Captain.

Aug 17-6t COLUMBIA TROTTING COURSE,

Olumbia TROTTING COURSE,
Alexandria County, Virginia.
On THURSDAY AFTERNOON, 18th, a purse
of \$25 will be given, free for all horses that
never trotted for money, one mile and repeat in
harness, three or more to make a race. Entrance
ten per cent. Entries to be made with the proprietor before seven o'cleck the evening previous to the
day of the race. lay of the race.

Also, on the same day, a match for \$150-\$50 a side, and \$50 added by the Proprietor—be-

George W. Nelson's br. g. SCOTTIE, of Philadelphis, to skeleton wagon.

D. Britner's s. c. TRENTON, of Washington

to sulky.

Heats one mile and repeat.
The first race to come off at half-past fou o'clock; the other immediately after the termination of the first. In the race between Trenton and Scottie the public may expect to see something worth looking at, and better time than has yet been made on the track. Omnibuses will start from Brown's Hotel at three and a half o'clock. Admittance fifty cents to the track and stand.

Aug 16-TuWed&Th Proprietor

The changest, healthirst, most special article for raising Bread, Biscott, and Johnny Cakes, Pastry, P Cakes, Corn Bread, &c., sur ince

THIS is the most economical, meful, and healthy compound in existence Bread, Biscuit, Cakes, Pastry, Pud with either Wheat, Rye, Indian, or Flour. It is an indispensable article is ry departments of every household est

Those who have tried it have found that the advertisement does not vaunt its praises too highly.—
Tallahaseee Floridian and Journal, February 19,

Baking Powder a fair trial.—New York Sun, September 30, 1852.

Durkee's Baking Powder, undoubtedly the best article for this purpose that has yet been discovered.—New York Dutchman, February 12, 1853.

The highest commendations, from hundreds of the largest and most respectable wholesale houses in this and nearly every large city on this continent, could be given if space allowed it.

The article is warranted to give eatheracters.

Orders accompanied with cash will be prop filled. E. R. DURKEE, Sole proprietor and manufacturer,
Wholesale dealer in Sal Soda, Cream of Tartar,
Sup. Carb. Soda, Cooking Extracts, Wax
Matches, &c.. 139 Water street, New York.
Agents in Washington:
GEO. & THOS. PARKER & CO.

Aug 15-3mif FOR RENT.

THE FOUR STORY HOUSE on F street, intelligence of the process of t

NEW CHINA STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a store on Seventh atreet, in Uttermuhle's building, near the Northern Liberty Market, opposite to woodyard, where he offers for sale a fine assortment of CHINA, GLASS, and CUTLERY, which he is determined to sell as low as any other establishment in the city.

Purchasers would do well to call before supply-

JAMES POOL, For T. PURSELL. ing themselves. Aug 2—3w REMOVAL.

THE undersigned beg leave to announce that they have removed their WINE & LIQUOR STORE to 75 Dock street, two doors east of their former establishment, where they will be glad to receive the visits of their friends and patrons, to whom they offer the attraction of a stock not surpassed for purity, variety, and excellence by any establishment in the United States.

THOMAS H. JACOBS & CO.,
July 6

75 Dock street, Philadelphia.

GEORGE W. CUTTER, Attorney and Country sellor at Law, office in Todd's Building, Penn sylvania avenue, one door west of Brown's Hotel Washington.

July 28-3m

THOMAS BROWN, T. DAYTON WINTER, of Virginia.

Of Pennsylvania.

THE UNDERSIGNED offer their services as
Agents to prosecute Claims of every description before Congress and the different Departments

tion before Congress and the constraint of the Government.

Office 14th street, between Pennsylvania avenue and F street, next to Burch's Saloon.

July 7—3tawtf BROWN & WINTER.

VIRGINIA LAND SCRIP WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market rates for Virginia Land Scrip and Land War ants.

EVANS & FANT,
July 6—d&w3m Opposite the Treasury.

do Zinc Pa

1 do Zinc Paint
300 gallons raw Linseed Oil
200 do boiled do
200 do pure Sperm Oil
200 do Whale Oil
200 do Lard Oil
Also, tanners' Neatsfoot, and Rosin Oils
Copal, Coach, Japan, Asphaltum, Daman, and
Shoe Varnishes
300 boxes Window Glass, single and double
thickness, including French Plate, all sizes
Together with a complete assortment of Paints.
all colors, dry and ground in oil
Lamps, Girandoles, and Candelabras, some
entirely new patterns, gotten up expressly
to my order

to my order Brushes of all descriptions

Brushes of all descriptions
Adamantine and Sperm Candles.
In fact, I have every thing usually kept in a
Paint, Oil, and Lamp Store, all of which were
purchased entirely for cash, and will be sold to suit
the times and the emergency of the case.
On all sums of \$25 and over five per cent. will
be deducted for cash. Don't mistake the place.
WHITLESEY'S
On 7th street, pearly opposite the Avenue

On 7th street, nearly opposite the Avenue

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE IRVING
HOTEL would respectfully remind the public that, during the repairs of Willard's Hotel, he
offers accommodations to those who have business
in the upper part of thecity; or who like airy and
comfortable apartments.

June 15—tf DANIEL D. FRENCH. CHOCOLATE, COCOA, AND BROMA.

CHOCOLATE, COCOA, AND BROMA.

Washer & CO.'S American and Vanilla
Premium Chocolates, Cocos, and Broma,
to which first premiums have been awarded by the
chief Institutes and Fairs of the Union, are for
sale by all the principal Grocers in the United
States, and by their agents:
HUSSEY & MURRAY, New York; GRANT &
TWELLS, Philadelphia; THOMAS V. BRUNDIES,
Baltimore; KENNET & DUDLEY, Cincinnati, Ohio;
and S. H. HOWELL, Georgetown, D. C.
WALTER BAKER & CO.,
April 5—dly
Dorchester, Mass

PROSPECTUS

WASHINGTON SENTINEL.
PROPOSE to publish in the city of Wash
ion, in September, a political as supaper,
the name of the Washington Station.

of any department of the Governments except in one far as an independent maintenance of the doctrines of that party may represent its opinions and express its views.

It will not be ambitious to commend itself to the people by a blind fisttery of their rulers. It will seek public support by the held avowal of the sentiments which are common to the genuine Democracy of the Union, and by the condemnation of all such as may conflict with them, from whatever quarter they may come. It will seek to be (and it will endeavor to deserve the tile) the organ of the Democratic party of the United States.

The Sentinet will maintain, as a fundamental truth of that great party, that the States formed the Union between them by the ratification of the Constitution as a compact; by which also they created the Federal Government, and delegated to their so to the States, or to their soparate governments. The exercise of any powers expressly specified in it, with an explicit reservation of all others to the States, or to their soparate governments. The exercise of any powers beyond those thus delegated is therefore an usurpation of the reserved authority of the States by the agent of their own creation.

The Sentinet will uphold and defend the Union upon the basis of the rights of the States—under the Constitution—and thus by sedulously guarding the latter it will the more effectually strangthen and perpetuate the former.

With regard to the exercise of the powers of the Federal Government, the Sentinet will take as the principles of its action that Congress shall exercise an oper which has not been delegated by the Constitution, according to a strict and fair interpretation of its language and spirit; and that it shall not seek to attain indirectly an object through the exercise of constitutional power, for the sirect attainment of which it has no delegation of power. In other words, all powers exercised must be cued for no purpose except such as is clearly intended by the Constitution.

In respect to the internal administration

In respect to the internal administration of the Government the Sentine! will sustain the settled policy of the Democratic party. It will labor to inculcate this cardinal doctrine of Democratic internal policy—that this Government will best promote the freedom and prosperity of the people of the States by being less ambitious to exercise power and more anxious to preserve liberty; and by leaving to the individual States the management of all their domestic concerns—while it contents itself with guarding the Confederacy from external violence, and directing the foreign policy of the country to the promotion of the common interests and defence of the common rights and honor of the States composing it.

The Sentinel will advocate such a progressive foreign policy as will suit itself to the exigencies and correspond with the expanding interests of the country. That policy should be energetic and decided; but should temperfirmness with liberality, and make its highest ends consist with the strictest principles of justice. The real interests of the country upon each occasion demanding attention will be its guide in the course the Sentinel will pursue.

The national policy of the world in this age is

strictest i rinciples of justice. The real interests of the country upon each occasion demanding attention will be its guide in the course the Sentinel will pursue.

The national policy of the world in this age is essentially aggressive. In the growing sense of weakness of some of the nations of the Old World and the ambitious restlessness of others, a common motive to colonial extension has developed itself.

Our settled determination to repel interference from abroad with our own domestic concerns will prompt us to avoid it in the affairs of other coun tries, unless by their foreign or colonial policy our peace should be threatened, our security endengered, or our interests invaded. For when the selfish interests of other nations prompt a foreign or colonial policy which infringes upon our rights and places in the pathway of our commerce a dargerous and unfriendly rival, such a policy must be resisted by remonstrance, and if need be by war. Our foreign policy should indeed be defensive; but to be properly defensive it must sometimes be apparently aggressive. Our Administration should be vigilant, watchful, and energetic. The world is full of important movements, commercial and political, deeply concerning American trade and American power. It is time we had an American foreign policy. We must have it. We cannot avoid it if we would. We have larger interests and a greater stake in the world and its destiny than every other people. We occupy the best portion of a continent, with no neighbors but a colonial dependencies, is washed by the two great occans of the world. Our agricultural productions are more varied and more essential to civilized life and to human progress—our mineral and manufacturing resources more essential to civilized and capacity for internal and foreign commerce more extended than those of any other people living under one government. A continent to a great extent unexplored and exhaustless in its yet hidden wealth is at our feet. European trade seeks the great East through avenues which are

through the agency of whose example, and evidening and extending, though peaceful influences, the blessings of liberty, civilization, and religion, are destined to triumph over the barbarism and superstition of the millions of the world. And shall such a people refuse to lay hold upon their destiny and act upon the high mission to which it is called? A mission so full of hope, though so laden with responsibility, which, if properly directed, must make our Confederacy the harbinger of peace to the world as well as the peaceful arbiter of its destiny.

The Sentinel will, therefore, advocate a bold and cannot foreign policy, such as the condition of the country demands, but it will advocate it under the flag of the country—nowhere clee. Its foreign policy must be consistent with the spotless honor and unimpeachable good faith of the country. To be respectable at home and abroad, and to be great in the eyes of the world, it must ask for nothing but what is right and submit to nothing that is wrong. It must be liberal and magnanimous to the rights of others, and firm and immovable in insisting on its own. It must, in fine, be true to its own interests, rights, and honor—it cannot then be false to those of other nations.

Such, then, is the chart by which we shall be guided. Independent and free, we shall endeavor to be honest and truthful. The true friends o Democratic principles, we shall cordially support and defend. Its enemies in the field or in ambush we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions denounce.

To our future brethren of the press we extend

we shall oppose, and on all proper occasions denounce.

To our future brethren of the press we extend the hand of friendly greeting. The Sentinel is the rival of no press of its own party—the personal enemy of none of the other.

The present Democratic Administration has our best wishes for its success in the establishment of the great principles upon which it came into power; and in its honest labore to attain such an end it will find the Sentinel its friend and coadjutor.

Trans: For the daily paper, \$10 a year, in advance. For the Tri-weekly, \$5 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of \$3 a year. For the Weekly, \$2 a year to single subscribers, and to clubs or persons subscribing for five or more copies, at the rate of \$1 50 a year; in all cases payment to be made in advance.

All communications should be post paid, and addressed to Bryerley Tuckes.

Ry-Editors throughout the country are requested to copy the above Prospectus, and send us a copy of their paper, who shall receive in return a copy of ours.

BEVERLEY TUCKER.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1853.

July 30—tf

HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE.

HORSES AND CARRIAGE FOR SALE. A PAIR of young, sound, and gentle bay Horses, together with a handsome Carriage and the company to the control of the control for sale.

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July 26—tf

NOTICE.—The members of the Mercantile Library Association are hereby notified that the reading rooms of the Association will be opened on Turnday, 26th instant, from 6 o'clock to 9 o'clock, a. m., and from 4 o'clock to 10 o'clock,

p m.

The rooms to be reopened daily at the above hours, until further notice
By order of the Board of Directors:

THOS. E. LLOYD Sec'y,